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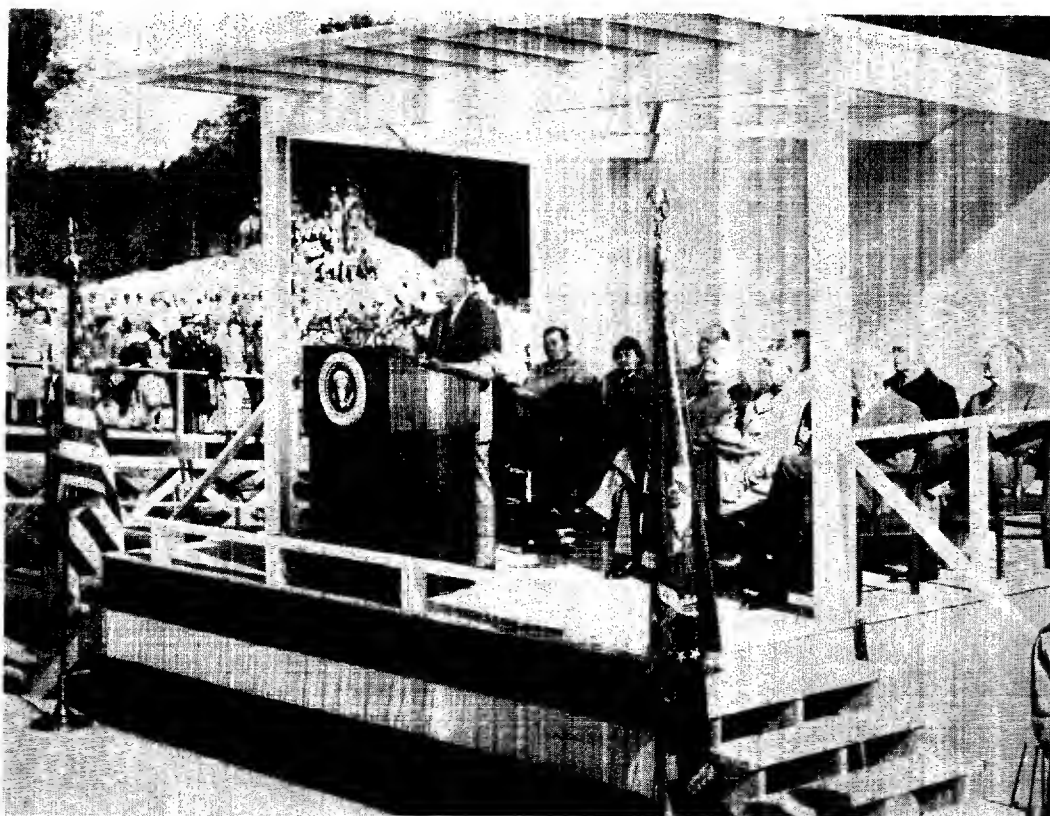
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TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE
TO:		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS:		
<p><i>(Director)</i> <i>No letter to Award</i> <i>Committee transmitting</i> <i>this nomination.</i> <i>see Helen</i></p>		
FROM:		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

FORM NO. 241
1 FEB 55
REPLACES FORM 36-8
WHICH MAY BE USED.
(47)

THE
CORNERSTONE
CEREMONY

November 3; 1959



Seated on Platform
(Left to Right)

Front Row:

Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert D. Murphy (Behind the President)
General C. P. Cabell (Behind the President)
Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy
Mr. Franklin Floete, General Services Administrator

Back Row:

Representative Joel T. Broyhill
Mrs. William J. Donovan
Colonel L. K. White
Reverend Frederick Brown Harris
Mr. Frederick R. King, Associate Architect
Admiral Sidney W. Souers, former Director of the
Central Intelligence Group

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

America's fundamental aspiration is the preservation of peace. To this end we seek to develop policies and arrangements to make the peace both permanent and just. This can be done only on the basis of required information.

In war nothing is more important to a commander than the facts concerning the strength, dispositions and intention of his opponent, and the proper interpretation of those facts. In peacetime the necessary facts are of a different nature. They deal with conditions, resources, requirements and attitudes prevailing in the world. They are essential to the development of policy to further our long term national security and best interests. To provide information of this kind is the task of the organization of which you are a part.

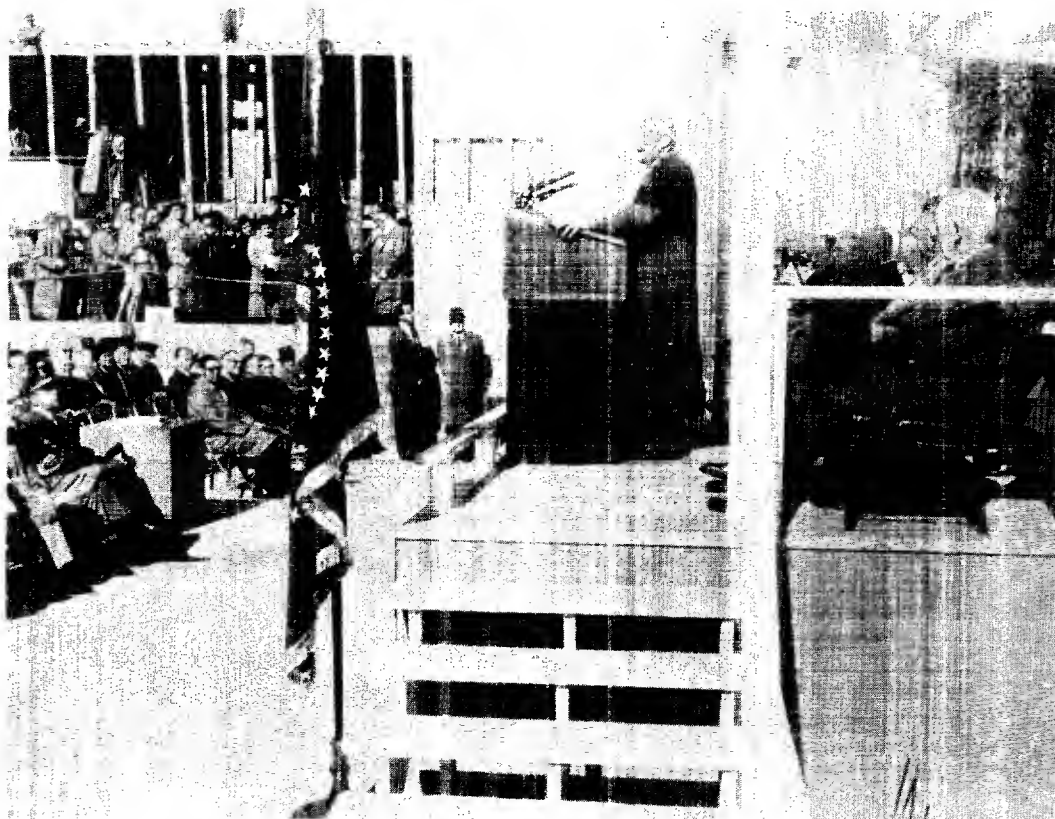
No task could be more important.

Upon the quality of your work depends in large measure the success of our effort to further the nation's position in the international scene.

By its very nature the work of this agency demands of its members the highest order of dedication, ability, trustworthiness and selflessness—to say nothing of the finest type of courage, whenever needed. Success cannot be advertised: failure cannot be explained. In the work of Intelligence, heroes are undecorated and unsung, often even among their own fraternity. Their inspiration is rooted in patriotism—their reward can be little except the conviction that they are performing a unique and indispensable service for their country, and the knowledge that America needs and appreciates their efforts. I assure you this is indeed true.

The reputation of your organization for quality and excellence, under the leadership of your Director, Mr. Allen Dulles, is a proud one.

Because I deeply believe these things, I deem it a great privilege to participate in this ceremony of cornerstone laying for the national headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency. On this spot will rise a beautiful and useful structure. May it long endure, to serve the cause of peace.



THE DIRECTOR'S REMARKS

The laying of this cornerstone marks an important stage in the growth of the Central Intelligence Agency. We will soon have a home of our own, in these inspiring surroundings high above the Potomac.

The Agency was established 12 years ago by the same Act of Congress which created the National Security Council and the Department of Defense. Thus the Central Intelligence Agency was recognized as one of the important elements in our national security structure.

World War II and its aftermath and the international communist threat had already brought home to us that our vital interests were at stake in places as distant as Korea, and Laos, in Africa and the Islands of the Pacific, as well as in this Hemisphere and in Europe.

Since then, our country's ever expanding responsibilities have increased the need for better information from the four corners of the earth and for sound analysis of that information.

The law creating the Agency was voted by a Congress in which there was a Republican majority. It was sponsored and signed by a Democratic President. For the past crucial years it has had the unfailing support of a Republican President and a Democratic Congress.

Facts have no politics.

Our charter, in the carefully drafted provisions of the National Security Act, has undergone no change. It provides that, under the direction of the President and of the National Security Council, the Agency shall correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security, and perform such additional services of common concern in this field as the National Security Council may direct.

Wisely this legislation provides that we should have no domestic internal security functions. Yet the scope of the jurisdiction granted is ample. Our work is broad and comprehensive enough to enlist the interest and to inspire the devotion of those who choose, and are chosen, to enter upon it.

Laws can create agencies of government; they cannot make them function. Only the high purpose and dedication of all serving them can weld them into effective instruments for our national security.

In this work of intelligence we must not forget that human beings are largely the creatures of their beliefs. As individuals we tend instinctively, and sometimes wistfully, to become attached to causes, to theories, to solutions.

If they be sound and enduring, based on the deep moral strivings of man and the highest conception of our national interests, let us cling to them. But in the field of our relations with our fellowmen abroad, let us assure ourselves, through accurate intelligence, that our attachments to policies are soundly based.

It is the particular duty of this Agency to help perform this function in a world where change is the rule rather than the exception. This task must be carried out fearlessly, without warping to meet our prejudices or our predilections or even the tenets of existing policy.

As we build a new edifice in which to house, to concentrate and coordinate our work, we must rededicate ourselves to this high purpose.

The guiding motto to be inscribed on the face of this building will be the words taken from the Gospel according to St. John: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The President of the United States has graciously consented to lay the cornerstone.

THE REV. DR. FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS
Chaplain of the United States Senate

INVOCATION

O, Thou God and Father of mankind,

Who putteth down the mighty from their seats and exalteth the humble and the meek. Thou hast made us heirs of all the ages. As in this high hour we come with our fallible hands to lay the cornerstone of the noble structure which is here to rise as a witness to Thy truth which makes men free, we lift our hearts in gratitude for the greatness of our heritage bequeathed to us over the struggling ages by those who, amid ignorance and barbarism and man's inhumanity to man, struck light from the flint of their own courage. Thou hast made us heirs of those who pushed forward, turning harshness into mercy, callousness into sympathy, enmity into understanding, and who through the practice of their concern for others melted away hatred.

As we lay this stone conscious that others have put the torch of freedom and of human dignity in our hands, we pray for a new resolve now that the precious gains of Christian civilization are threatened by sinister forces without pity or conscience, that we may guard it and nourish it and increase it, that we of the present may be worthy of the past and that the future may look to us with gratitude.

In spite of our own shortcomings which we confess with contrition, in this hour of global crisis Thou hast summoned us as trustees of Thy truth to defend our birthright and to help create institutions essential to human progress.

In this dear land of our love and prayer may we close our national ranks in a new unity, as principalities of darkness seek to destroy the precious things we hold nearest our hearts and to enslave all mankind with fetters of the body and mind which degrade the individual.

In this titanic struggle of the ages may this building whose cornerstone we now lay with a prayer to the God Who hath made and preserved us a nation, be a cathedral of truth, an arsenal of freedom, an armory for battalions marshaled against deceit and falsehood, a fortress of patience and persistence where a patriotism pure and undefiled, as harmless as a dove but as wise as a serpent, shall help make our republic sufficient for the tasks before her set.

Amen.

BENEDICTION

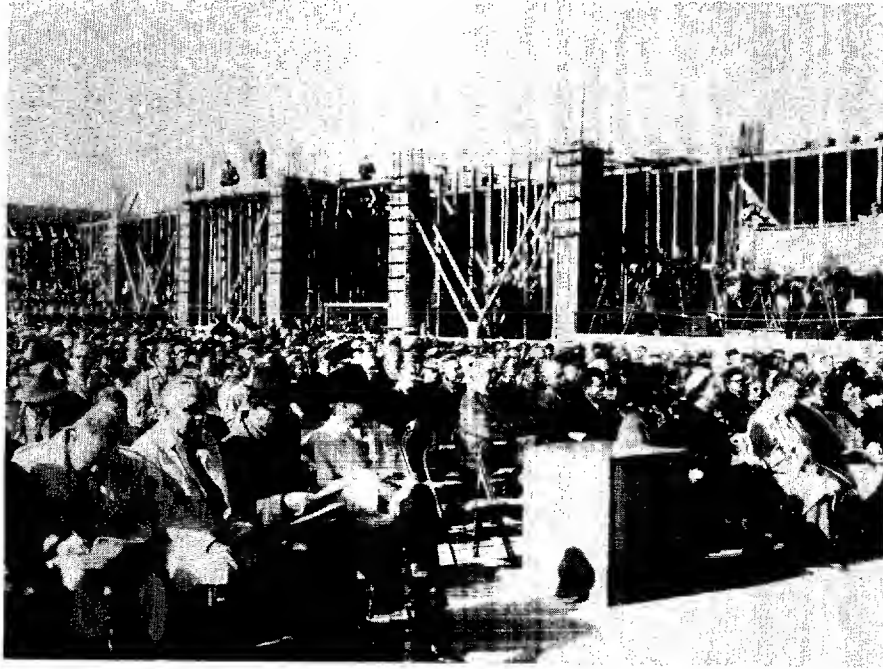
And now Thou Lord and Master of all good workmen,
Whate'er our name or sign.
On this stone now laid with prayer
Let our faith rise strong and fair.
Ever Lord Thy name be known
Where we lay this cornerstone.

Send us forth as ambassadors of that peace which comes of purity and of strength to simple justice due — for so runs our loyal dream of our America. God of our fathers make it true.

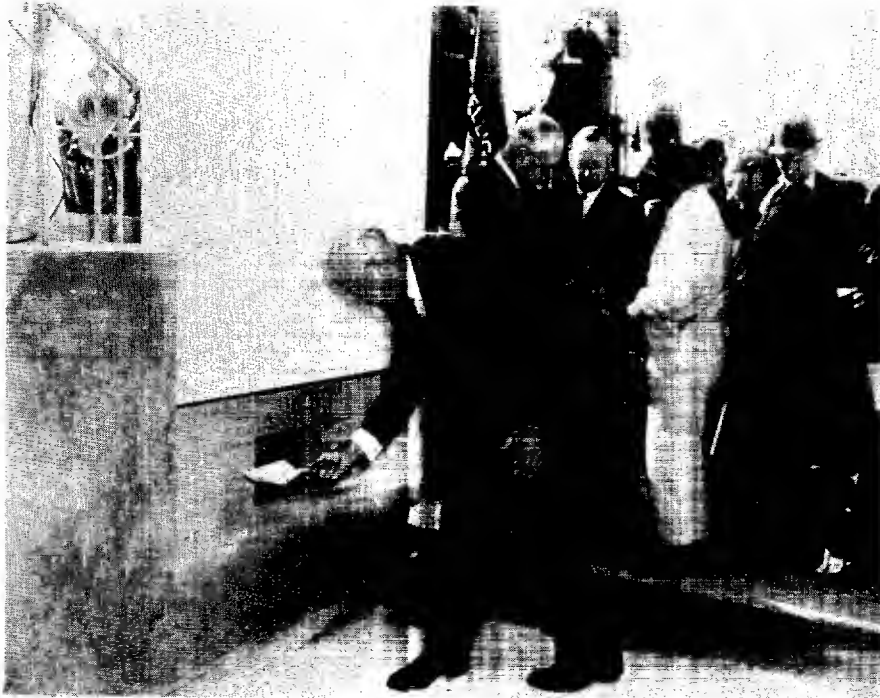
Unto God's gracious mercy and protection we commit you. May the Lord lift up to the light of His countenance upon you and give you peace. May He instruct you with the word of His truth and enrich you with the glory of His love as together we go forth in His name.

To be true to all truth the world denies,
Not tongue-tied by its gilded lies,
Not always right in all men's eyes,
But faithful to the light within.

Amen.



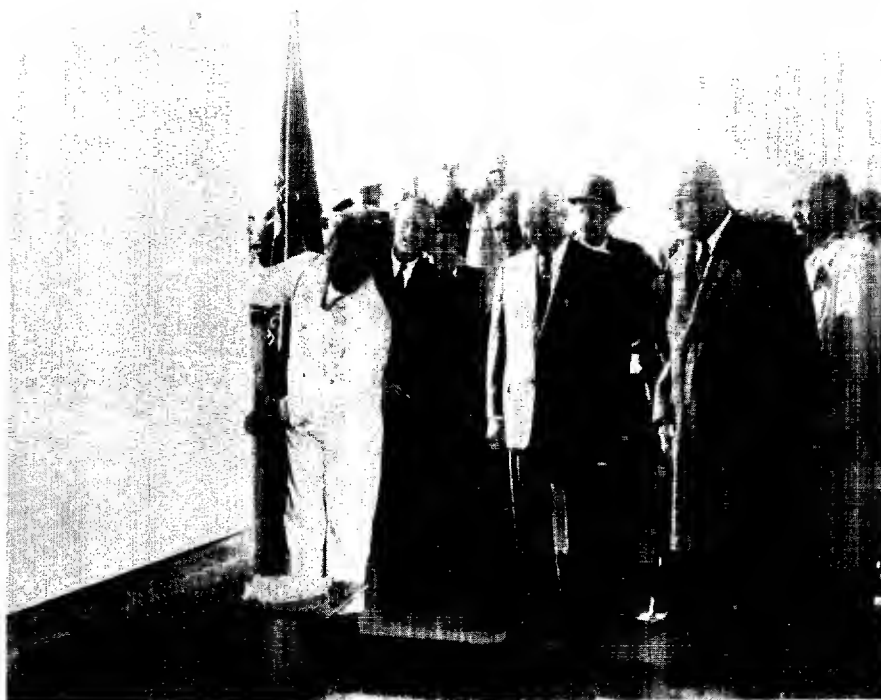
The audience, seated in what will be the main entrance hall of the new building.



The President starts to lay the Cornerstone.



The Director assists in the laying of the Cornerstone.



The Cornerstone is lowered into place.

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Washington Post and Times Herald
November 4, 1959

Ike Lays Cornerstone For New CIA Building

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

President Eisenhower yesterday laid the cornerstone of an 8-story building for the Central Intelligence Agency on the Virginia bank of the Potomac near Langley. He extolled those who gather information for the Agency.

"No task could be more important" he told Director Allen Dulles and others of the CIA.

* * * * *

The Central Intelligence Agency, the need for which was made apparent by World War II and the threat of international communism afterward, was sponsored 12 years ago by President Harry S. Truman and established by the Republican-controlled 80th Congress.

Its offices and employees have been scattered in various buildings here, some of them "tempo" that will come down when the new \$46 million structure at Langley is completed in 1961.

Flies to Gettysburg

President Eisenhower, on his way from the White House to Langley, stopped off to snip a red, white and blue ribbon and open a new stretch of the George Washington Memorial

Highway that leads to the new CIA Building.

After the cornerstone-laying ceremony, he boarded a Marine Corps helicopter and flew to Gettysburg, Pa., to cast his vote in a state election.

CIA Director Dulles, in a speech that followed that of the President, said that those who gather intelligence for this country have to beware that prejudices or predilections do not slant their reports.

He said the motto on the face of the new building would be a passage from St. John: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The CIA Building, which is being constructed on a Government-owned tract of 140 acres, will have central air-conditioning, self-operated automatic elevators and a cafeteria and smaller dining room to seat 1400 at one time. There will be parking space for 3000 cars.

Architects for the building are Harrison & Abramovitz, with Frederic R. King as associate architect. The building is being erected by Charles H. Tompkins Co. and J. A. Jones Co. The Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration is contract agent for the building and is supervising the work.

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New York Times
November 4, 1959

PRESIDENT HAILS C. I. A. OPERATIVES

**Calls Them 'Unsung Heroes'
in Dedication of New 'Cloak
and Dagger' Building**

By FELIX BELAIR Jr.
Special to the New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—President Eisenhower laid the cornerstone of the new Central Intelligence Agency building today, dedicating it to the "undecorated and unsung heroes" of the intelligence forces at home and abroad.

His participation in the ceremonies at near-by Langley, Va., brought out of official hiding an important Federal agency, whose expenditures are not subject to Congressional review and whose employees have been forbidden to say where they work.

The official program, however, included everything but a road map to the \$48,000,000 building, situated on a bluff ten miles west of Washington on the south side of the Potomac River.

In the agency's headquarters in downtown Washington, meanwhile, operations continued in the cloak-and-dagger tradition. The switchboard was still answering calls by repeating the telephone number rather than identifying the agency by name. The same technique was used when an official was requested by name.

Driving to the dedication site, the President stopped to cut a ribbon opening a section of the George Washington Memorial Parkway. It was built at a cost of \$9,400,000 to provide quick access to the new building from Washington.

In his brief, prepared remarks the President said that only on the basis of comprehensive and appropriate information could the country develop policies to make peace permanent and just.

* * * * *

The President was introduced by Allen W. Dulles, C. I. A. director, to an audience made up largely of Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Dulles recalled that World War II had brought home to the United States its vital interests in such distant places as Korea, Laos and Africa.

He sought to make two main points—that "facts have no politics" and that the C. I. A. was not involved in policy-making.

* * * * *

Road signs marked the distance and way to the new building. However, neither Virginia State Troopers on the scene nor District of Columbia motorcycle policemen could say for certain whether the markers would be there tomorrow.

As a box was about to be sealed in the cornerstone, the President asked Mr. Dulles, in an aside, what was in it.

Mr. Dulles replied, "It's a secret," although the contents had been listed in the official program.

New York Herald Tribune
November 4, 1959

Eisenhower Lauds C. I. A. Peace Role

**Helps Lay Stone For
Huge New Building**

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Intelligence, vital in war time, is equally important during peace to serve not only the security of the nation but the cause of world peace, President Eisenhower declared today.

He spoke at cornerstone-laying ceremonies for the giant new Central Intelligence Agency building at Langley, Va., a dozen miles outside of the capital. Mr. Eisenhower said:

"By its very nature the work of this agency demands of its members the highest order of dedication, ability, trustworthiness and selflessness—to say nothing of the finest type of courage whenever needed."

* * * * *

After this ceremony, the President, who had motored to the C. I. A. building site, stopping briefly en route to cut a ribbon opening a new link in the George Washington Memorial Highway along the Potomac River, then boarded a helicopter, flew to Gettysburg, Pa., to vote at his legal residence, and was back in the White House by early afternoon, landing on the south lawn of the mansion's grounds.

Dulles Speaks

Allen W. Dulles, C. I. A. director, whose work in heading the super-secret world-covering agency was praised by Mr. Eisenhower, remarked in a brief speech: "facts have no politics," recalling that the twelve-year-old agency had been sponsored by a Democratic President, approved by a Republican Congress and during the "past crucial years it has had the unfailing support of a Republican President and a Democratic Congress."

tion of the

Mr. Dulles, a brother of the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, called on Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy and Under-Secretary of State Robert Murphy to assist the President and himself in wielding trowels on the cornerstone mortar. With the President, he had them lay their hands on the white marble cornerstone as it was slowly lowered into place.

Contents of Box

"No, it's a secret," he jokingly

replied to a demand he tell the contents of the cornerstone box. Actually, its contents are not a secret. They include a 1944 memorandum from the late Gen. William J. Donovan, head of the World War II Office of Strategic Services, whose widow was present, to President Roosevelt urging establishment of a permanent centralized intelligence service, related documents, a recording of today's ceremonies, and microfilm copies of daily and weekly newspapers of this date.

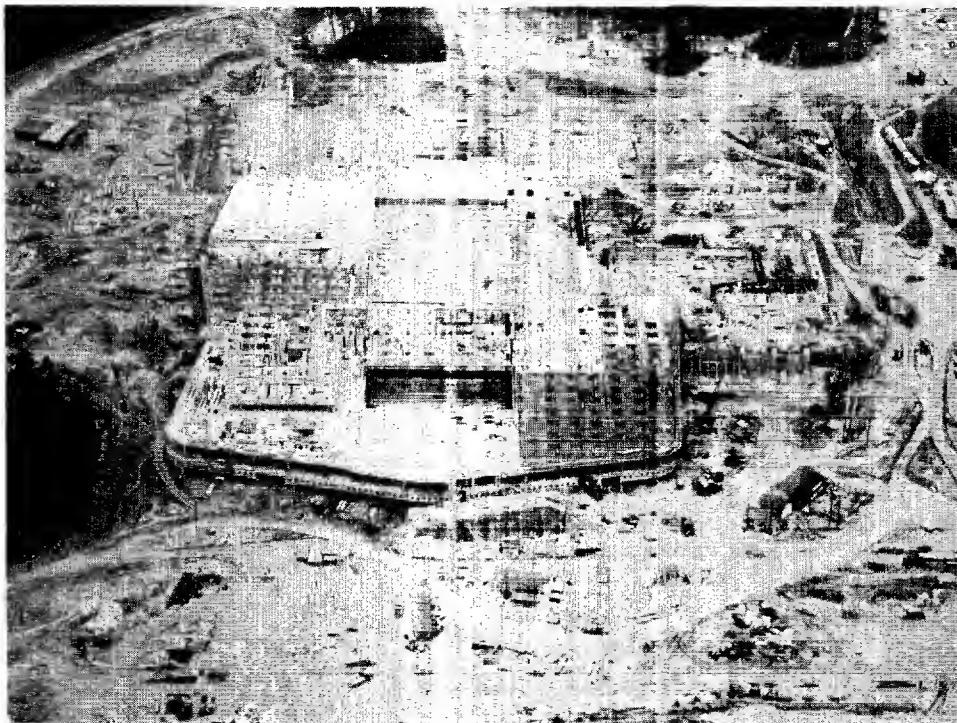
Top officials of the government, with their wives, attended the ceremony in bright, chilly sunshine. The invocation and benediction were pronounced by Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, chaplain of the Senate, and the U. S. Air Force band provided music, including honors to the President and the national anthem.

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View from Northeast—arrow indicates location of Cornerstone in main entrance.



View from North—main entrance at center left. Cafeteria foundations at right.



The extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Virginia side of the Potomac from Spout Run (Lorcom Lane) to the building site, a distance of approximately five miles, has been completed and was officially opened by the President on his way to the Cornerstone Ceremony. Above is a view of the Parkway between the site and the interchange with Route 123.

Cornerstone Laying
of the
Central Intelligence Agency
Building
by the
President of the United States



November 3, 1959

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DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
President of the United States

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ALLEN W. DULLES
Director, Central Intelligence

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CHARLES P. CABELL
Deputy Director, Central Intelligence

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Program

Concert

THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE BAND
Col. George S. Howard, *Conductor*

Arrival of the President of the United States

Invocation

REV. FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS
Chaplain of the U.S. Senate

Remarks

THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Laying of the Cornerstone

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

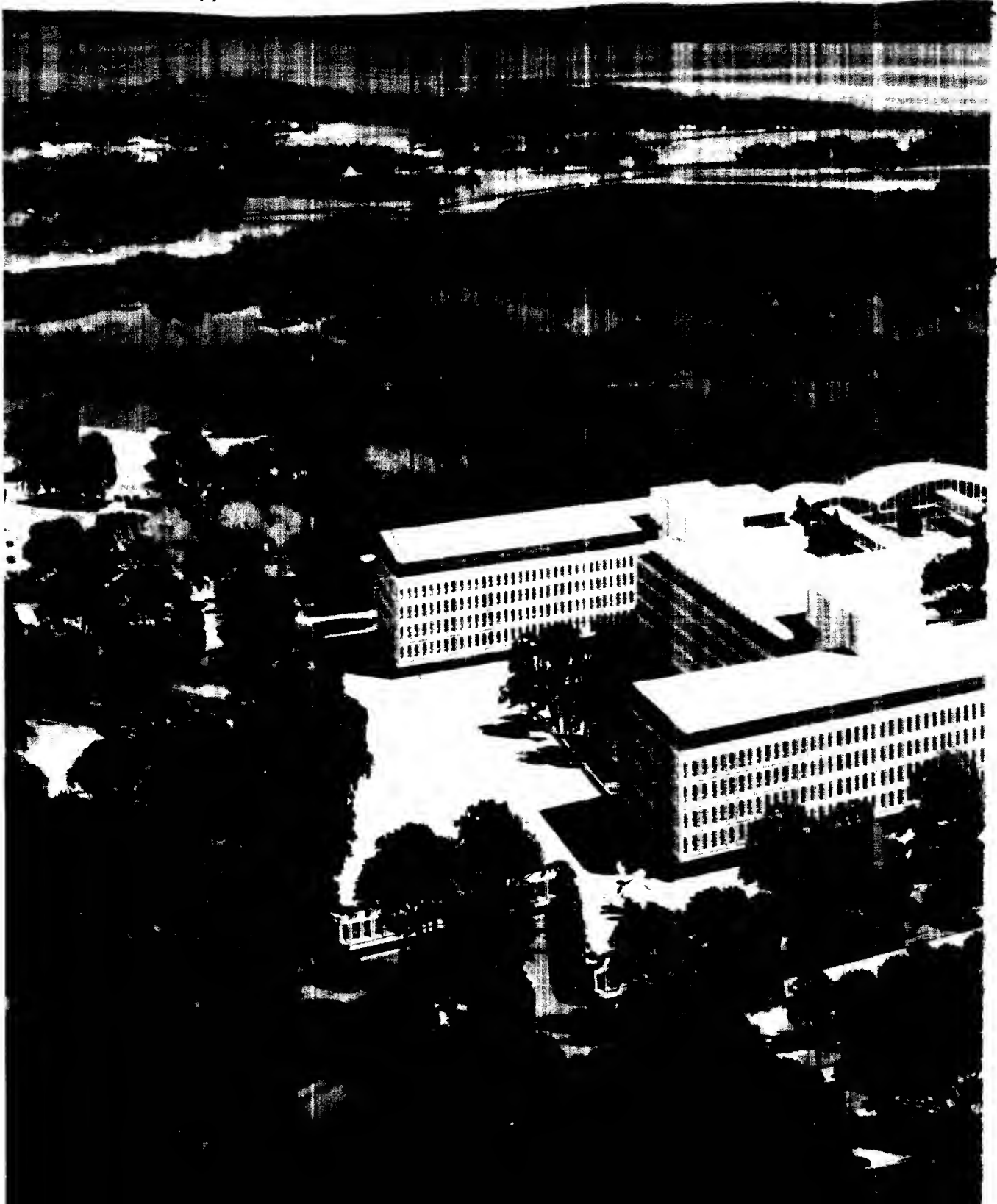
Benediction

REV. FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS

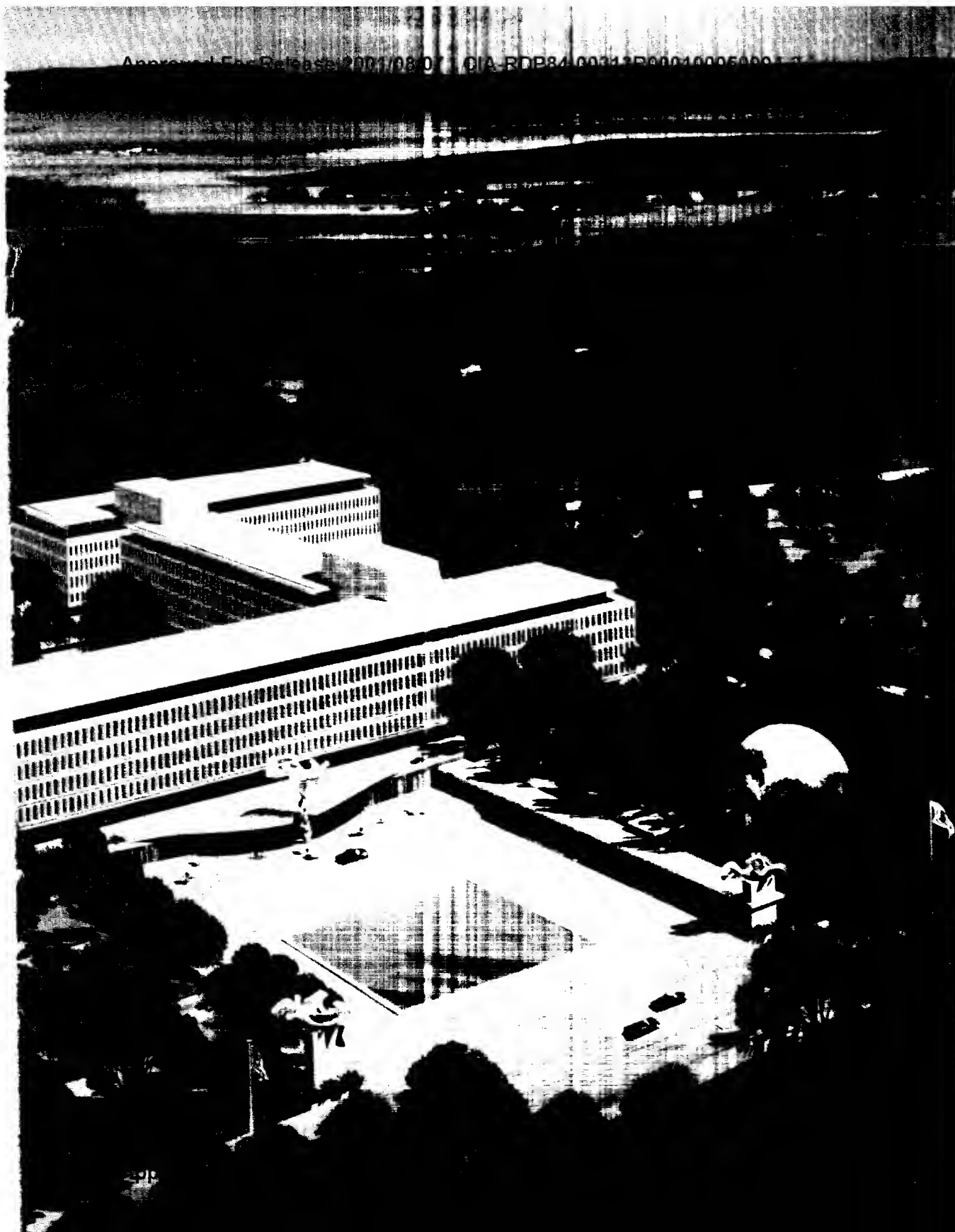
National Anthem

THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE BAND

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The Building

The new eight-story building of the Central Intelligence Agency is being constructed on a Government-owned tract of about 140 acres on the south bank of the Potomac River not far from Langley, Virginia. The site is readily accessible to Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Maryland. Access to the grounds is from Virginia State Route 123 and the George Washington Memorial Parkway, which runs along the Virginia side of the Potomac. The Parkway will later be extended to connect with the proposed Cabin John Bridge on the Washington Circumferential Highway.

The building is being constructed approximately in the center of the site and faces generally east. The building is simple and functional in the contemporary style, consisting of an irregularly shaped base surmounted by five interconnected towers. When completed it will provide approximately one million square feet of usable space. The building is being constructed of reinforced concrete, and the predominantly white facade will be highlighted by special treatment of the second and seventh floors. These floors will be set back, and their exterior walls will consist of continuous glass windows.

Central air-conditioning and sixteen high-speed and self-operated automatic elevators are to be provided for the comfort and convenience of employees of the Agency. Since almost one-half of the space in the building is provided by the ground and first floors, an escalator serving those floors is being installed to facilitate the morning and evening rush. Rooms will be lighted by fluorescent fixtures and will have acoustical ceilings and steel movable partitions. The building will contain a modern automatic pneumatic tube system and tray conveyor system.

The cafeteria will consist of a large main room and a smaller dining room and will seat about 1,400 persons at one time. Snack bars will be located throughout the building.

The auditorium will be a free-standing, dome-shaped structure connected to the main building by an underground passage. It will seat 500 persons and contain a small stage with a disappearing curved screen for film projection.

Ample parking space will be available for 3,000 cars, and convenient access to all facilities on the site will be provided by more than two miles of roadways. Very little of the building will be visible from the public highways.

Architects for the building are Harrison & Abramovitz with Frederic R. King, Associate Architect. The building is being erected by Charles H. Tompkins Company and J. A. Jones Construction Company, Joint Venturers. The Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration is the contract agent for the building and is supervising the work.

The Cornerstone Box

In preparing for this Ceremony, a careful selection of documents and other materials for sealing within the Cornerstone of the new Central Intelligence Agency Building has been made. At some future date, when opened, the box will provide items of historic interest concerning the Central Intelligence Agency, and appropriate items in connection with today's Ceremony at which the President of the United States honors us by laying the Cornerstone.

Contents of the Cornerstone box include:

1. Memorandum for President Franklin D. Roosevelt from Major General William J. Donovan, Director of the Office of Strategic Services, dated 18 November 1944, regarding the establishment of a permanent centralized intelligence service and Memorandum from President Roosevelt to General Donovan, dated 5 April 1944, directing that General Donovan discuss his plan with the appropriate officials of the Government.
2. President Harry S. Truman's Executive Letter of 22 January 1946, establishing the National Intelligence Authority and the Central Intelligence Group.
3. Statement of General (then Lieutenant General) Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Director of Central Intelligence, before the Senate Committee on Armed Services, on 29 April 1947, in support of the sections of the proposed National Security Act of 1947 to establish the Central Intelligence Agency.
4. A Text and Explanation of Statutes and Executive Orders relating specifically to the Central Intelligence Agency, including Enabling and Appropriations Acts for the construction of the new CIA Building.
5. Reproduction of the CIA seal and its official description.
6. "William J. Donovan and the National Security." A speech by Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence, to the Erie County Bar Association, Buffalo, New York, 4 May 1959.
7. An aerial photograph of the area of the CIA Building site.
8. Drawings of the CIA Building as it will appear when completed.
9. The Program, a recording, and photographs of the Cornerstone Ceremony.
10. Microfilm copies of daily and weekly newspapers of 3 November 1959.

ILLEGIB

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